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WILL SUSTAIN OTIS

Protest of the Correspondents to Be Ignored.

POSITION AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT

No Proof Presented That the General Has Erred.

SECRETARY LONG'S VIEW

The excitement caused by the publication of the war correspondents' formal indictment of Gen. Otis' management of the Philippine campaign had almost completely died out in official circles this afternoon, and the statement was officially made that the so-called "round robin" called for no official action. It was explained at the War Department that it must be assumed that Gen. Otis has done right unless there is some indisputable proof to the contrary. According to army officials, the "round robin" showed merely that the newspaper men did not approve of General Otis' plan of campaign, but did not show that he had made any mistakes. None of the officials was prepared to believe that General Otis had deliberately deceived the President as to actual occurrences in the Philippines. If it could be shown that he had done so he would be immediately relieved of his command and court-martialed.

Secretary Long's View.
A Star reporter had a short conversation with Secretary Long just before the latter went to the cabinet meeting at the White House this morning in regard to the "round robin" newspaper attack on Gen. Otis' management of military affairs in the Philippines. The Secretary expressed himself emphatically on several points. He was absolutely certain that Gen. Otis had not been back anything of the least importance touching the situation in the Philippines from the President, and he said he knew that the President had not suppressed any information he had received from Gen. Otis. Secretary Long said it was incredible that Gen. Otis should have deceived the President as to the true condition of affairs in the Philippines, and that the President had directed that the public be fully acquainted with all official advice from the Philippines. Moreover, it was unreasonable to suppose that Gen. Otis would attempt to misrepresent the situation to the President or that he would minimize the resistance of the insurgents.

No Complaints from the Navy.
Secretary Long said he had received no complaints whatever of Gen. Otis' policy toward the navy in the Philippines. So far as he was aware Gen. Otis had never attempted to interfere with the transmission of official telegrams to the Navy Department, and it was incomprehensible to him that any one should have such an idea. Admiral Watson, in command of the naval forces, was perfectly free to report all his operations to the Navy Department independently of Gen. Otis, and it was not at all probable that he would attempt to censor official dispatches to the Navy Department.

This statement was made to show that while General Otis might possibly minimize the operations of the naval fleet so far as the press dispatches were concerned, he was not doing so for the purpose of controlling the official reports to the Navy Department bearing on such operations, even in case he was disposed to do so. It was also pointed out that the Secretary was not disposed to attach much importance to the newspaper round robin, especially in view of the absence of details.

Could Have Made Matter.
Other officials said that the newspaper men would have made a stronger case against General Otis if they had supplied some of the important facts alleged to have been suppressed.

It was contended that such information could have been sent from Hong Kong just as easily as the "round robin."

The Situation Improved.
Secretary Hay received advice as late as last night from civil as well as military sources in the Philippines which led him to believe that the situation there was certainly improved. He said that the prospects for the future had brightened very much. With these advices, the Secretary said, Gen. Otis had had nothing to do. That he were from disinterested persons whose opinions must be taken into account.

It was explained that these advices, which have given much comfort and encouragement to the public, had been received from the cabinet and the War Department, and that the cabinet to whom they were communicated had a bearing rather on the political than on the military situation, although there is a direct bearing on the latter. The commission, at least so much of it as remains at Manila since the departure of President Schurman, is in command of the naval forces, and the cabinet is in command of the military forces. The cabinet is in command of the military forces, and the commission is in command of the naval forces. The cabinet is in command of the military forces, and the commission is in command of the naval forces.

Allegiance of Natives.
Some progress has been made, more, it is said, than the public is acquainted with; for not only have the United States authorities been able to secure the unequalled adherence of the natives of the more important islands, but even the natives of the less important islands have been steadily encouraged upon what was regarded as purely insurgent territory, and are governments in the establishment of full civil government for the islands of the Philippines. The natives of the islands have been steadily encouraged upon what was regarded as purely insurgent territory, and are governments in the establishment of full civil government for the islands of the Philippines.

At the War Department.
Generally, there was strong disinclination, exhibited by the officials to discuss the "round robin." Gen. Miles, who was acting as Secretary of War in the absence of Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary McKeljohn, would not comment upon the dispatch.

Adjutant General Corbin made a statement which was regarded as a statement of the so-called censored news, and that the cause, and eventually made under misapprehension of facts. There has been no information received from any source that has not been given to the press promptly on the bulletin board in the hall of this office every fair-minded representative of the press will bear witness to this fact. What would the manager of any one of the complaining papers say if information concerning the receipt of the paper was inquired for by the printers, rather than at the business office of the paper? This is a case exactly in point.

The standing instructions of the President and Secretary of War are that the public shall be given all information that is of public interest, and that the public shall be given all information that is of public interest, and that the public shall be given all information that is of public interest.

Death of Horatio Alger.
NATICK, Mass., July 18.—Horatio Alger, the writer of boys' stories, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Ames Cheney, here today.

WAS NOT DISCUSSED

Correspondents' "Round Robin" Not Taken Up by the Cabinet.

PRESIDENT'S SOURCES OF INFORMATION

No Probability That Newspaper Men Will Be Expelled.

A LESS RIGID CENSORSHIP

Only four cabinet officials sat down at the cabinet table today. These were Secretaries Hay, Hitchcock, Long and Postmaster General Smith. The others are away from the city. A score or more of newspaper correspondents waited at the White House to ascertain if the Philippine situation, in the light of the story of the newspaper correspondents yesterday, had been discussed. No light was thrown on the situation, however. One cabinet official said that the "round robin" of the newspaper men in Manila had not been talked about, for the reason that there was no way that it could come before the cabinet.

Another said that he could not talk about the subject. Postmaster General Smith remained with the President fully half an hour after the three other members left, and the generally accepted view was that he had remained to talk about the latest developments. As a newspaper editor himself, and as one of the President's most conservative advisers, it was natural that this should be the subject under consideration.

Dispatches From Col. Denby.
Secretary Hay put before the cabinet dispatches he had received from Col. Denby of the Philippine commission. It was given out that one or more of these dispatches would be made public. It was officially stated that none of these dispatches indicated that Aguinaldo is offering to negotiate for a surrender, but it is said that they now show a satisfactory improvement in the situation in the Philippines. They show, it is stated, that the people are becoming accustomed to American ways, and that soldiers are deserting the insurgent armies almost daily. This leads to the impression that sooner or later there will be a caving in of the insurgent cause and that peace will be established.

Secretary Hay has also received dispatches from Ambassador Choate in London. He reported that efforts for an agreement on the Canadian boundary dispute. These dispatches, it is positively stated, did not show any material progress. There is probably a little more hope than for the past few months that negotiations may come to a head, but the State Department is not sanguine on the subject.

In army circles in the War Department today it is declared that no action will be taken to deprive Gen. Otis of any of his authority or command in the Philippines. It is further asserted that President McKinley has at no time depended upon General Otis alone for information as to the situation in the Philippines. He has many sources of information and is almost constantly in receipt of news from the islands. In view of the protest of newspaper men, and because of the President's known habit of investigating a matter fully, it is believed that he will set on foot an investigation into the charges which have been made. This investigation may not be military or public in character, but it is believed that the public can rest assured that the President will get to the bottom of the facts. He may take the case.

Will Not Be Expelled.
There is not thought to be the slightest probability that the newspaper correspondents who signed the protest sent yesterday will be ordered to leave the island. The President recognizes their right to cable the news and to give their opinions. The President also knows that the expulsion of eleven men of standing in the profession of journalism would be a serious blow to the military or public press. If anything at all is done, the probability favors a message from the President ordering more freedom for press correspondents.

The President does not want any facts suppressed, it is declared. He is not committed to any policy in the islands which needs to be kept secret by anybody else, and is himself seeking every line of information possible. He gains this through the cables, through the press, through the reports of the military and naval forces. He is held in administrative circles as a man who is guilty of a too rigid censorship. It is not at the instigation of the President that the press is being held to blame, politically or otherwise.

Carrying Out Views of Congress.
It is particularly pointed out that no consolation can be found by the President's opponents in the present instance, for the reason that he is committed to no policy as to the Philippines, and is simply executing the policy approved by Congress itself. These plans being to suppress the insurgent movement, and to carry out these plans the President is appointing men to all the important positions in the islands, and is appointing men to all the important positions in the islands, and is appointing men to all the important positions in the islands.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR PEACE.
Synopsis of the Work Accomplished at The Hague.
The work accomplished by The Hague conference as represented in the conventions and treaties which have just reached the State Department, are divided into three classes. The first relates to the revision of the rules of war, and the second to the establishment of a permanent international court of justice, and the third to the establishment of a permanent international court of justice, and the third to the establishment of a permanent international court of justice.

At the War Department.
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THE GRAND TOM-TOM DANCE OF THE PRECONVENTION SEASON.



ANOTHER GENERAL WANTED

Senator Nelson Thinks Otis Has Not Pushed the Campaign.

Did Not Follow Up His Victories—Delay in Senate Action Caused the Trouble.

"There seems to be a strong feeling among the people," said Senator Nelson of Minnesota to a Star reporter today, "that Gen. Otis has not pushed the campaign in the Philippines as vigorously as should have been done, and that it might be well for the President to put another general in authority."

"I believe the people would like to see Gen. Miles sent to the Philippines and placed in command. There is a general complaint in his abilities as a soldier and a campaigner."

"The trouble in the Philippines seems to have been that Gen. Otis did not follow up his victories. I do not think the President or the War Department have been to blame in the matter at all. Otis should have asked for more men, and should have seen to it that when he took an insurgent stronghold or village he had strength enough to hold it. Look at his campaign against the lake. All that he accomplished was practically wiped out by failure to hold the positions."

Aguinaldo Must Be Put Down.
"I do not know Gen. Otis, and personally have no disposition to criticize him, but I think I reflect the views of many people in making these statements. Out in the west, and for that matter, I think the same feeling prevails all over the country, that the people are united in demanding that Aguinaldo must be put down. We will have to conquer the Philippines before we can do anything else."

"After they have been forced to stop hostilities we can afford to be as liberal with them as we choose. It may be that we can get along with them in the future, but we must first have overcome them."

"The inception of all this trouble was in the United States Senate. The delay in the ratification of the treaty of commerce with the Philippines was the cause of the trouble. If the treaty had been ratified promptly the Philippines would have realized that we were presenting a united front, and would have accepted the benefits intended for them."

"The dilly-dallying of the opposition senators not only gave the Philippines an incorrect impression of the attitude of this country, but also afforded them time to prepare for war. The only thing to do now is to whip them into submission, and the people would like to see that done as soon as possible."

Troops Do Not Complain.
Senator Nelson was asked whether the Minnesota troops in the Philippines had complained to any extent.

"I do not think so. I think our boys are contented to remain and fight as long as it is necessary. From my own town a number of young men enlisted, and I have not heard a word of complaint. The only protest we have had was from some mothers and their relatives who were afraid that their sons had enlisted without their consent. They have formed an auxiliary to try to get the boys out, and they have made the only trouble of which I have heard."

ALL DENOUNCE OTIS

London Afternoon Newspapers Uphold Action of Correspondents.

SECRETARY ALGER ALSO CRITICISED

The Times Leads in Its Attack on the Administration.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION

LONDON, July 18.—The afternoon newspapers of this city generally, in commenting on the protest of the American correspondents in Manila against the censorship, denounce the conduct of the American Philippines campaign as it has been managed by Secretary Alger and Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis. The *St. James Gazette* says: "The American people have been hoodwinked by very general and its administration, who have kept up a series of impressions of the truth and suggestions of the false, of Russian ingenuity and thoroughness."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The correspondents have done their duty to the public as journalists and gentlemen. The Times in its leading editorial article today says: 'Alger has run the war office as a political machine. Military posts have been bestowed upon political friends without regard to fitness or the interests of the country. Dishonesty and corruption have been rampant wherever there was public money to be handled.'"

"American soldiers were killed by thousands on America's soil by such agencies as embezzled and scandalous neglect of elementary sanitation. As the head is so we expect subordinates to be. They were chosen without regard to fitness, but with every regard to political service. Naturally they act as the politicians they are rather than as soldiers and administrators, which they are not. The new imperial policy of the United States is thus discredited by association with a system of more than common corruption."

"McKinley for some reason or other is incapable of ridding himself of the incubus of his Secretary, who, evidently regarding himself as having the President in his pocket, seriously defies the public indignation that has been aroused by his mismanagement."

ALL KNEW IT WAS FORGED

Esterhazy Implicates French Generals in Knowledge of Bordereau.

It Was a Necessity to Convict Dreyfus, of Whose Guilt They Felt Certain.

PARIS, July 18.—The *Matin* this morning publishes a statement by Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, in which he says that he wrote the bordereau by order of Col. Sandherr, and that it was sent to the house of Col. Schwartzkoppen, then military attaché at the German embassy in Paris, whence it was returned to the war office. Col. Schwartzkoppen, being at that time in Berlin, never saw the bordereau, which was forged in order to supply material proof of the guilt of Dreyfus.

The statement contains the assertion that secret agents in Berlin, whose testimony it was impossible to use, had demonstrated that leakage had occurred in the war office, and the fact that treason existed was undeniable, and everything indicated Dreyfus as the traitor.

All the war ministers, the statement further says, knew the facts and thought the forgery of the bordereau necessary. The evidence implicating Dreyfus was the words of Col. Schwartzkoppen's own mouth. Gens. Mercier, de Boisserie and Goussier knew that the bordereau was forged and that Dreyfus was illegally but justly convicted.

Passage From Dreyfus' Cell.
RENNES, July 18.—Work was begun this morning on the construction of a passage from the cell of Captain Dreyfus to the hall in which the court-martial before which he is to be tried will sit. This will enable the prisoner to escape the annoyance of observation by the curious.

ALIVE AND ACTIVE

Police Receive Interesting Information About Dorsey Foulz.

ATTENDED A PICNIC YESTERDAY

Was Seen Drinking Beer at Byrnes' Island, Harper's Ferry.

WILLIAM BOOKER'S STORY

Major Sylvester and Inspector Boardman received information today that leads to the belief that the long lost Dorsey Foulz is still in the land of the living. According to the information received Mr. Foulz is a deserter is not only in full life, both in mind and body, but yesterday he attended a picnic given by the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of this city. The affair was given on Byrnes' Island, near Harper's Ferry, and Dorsey, according to report, was identified while he was enjoying a glass of beer from his native city. William H. Booker, a reliable colored citizen, gave the detectives the information.

Part of the information he furnished was verified by a young man who was also on the island at the time the fugitive was seen.

Impressed the Inspector.
Inspector Boardman was so much impressed with the news received that he summoned to headquarters, it is stated, officers who had a personal acquaintance with the distinguished Mr. Foulz. It is thought that several officers will be sent to Harper's Ferry on this afternoon's train in order that they might make a thorough search for the murderer.

Mr. Booker, who was formerly in the saloon business in Southeast Washington, is a man of means, and is considered perfectly reliable. It is because of his character that the police are seriously impressed with the report. He was chairman of the committee in charge of refreshments at the picnic, and as such he handed all the money. When he was in the saloon business Dorsey Foulz was one of his customers. Dorsey did not live in this particular part of the city, but he had friends in the brick yards, and every few days he called at Booker's saloon with him.

Several weeks after the murder was committed Booker saw Foulz, but being satisfied he was armed he did not molest him.

According to Booker's story to Inspector Boardman, Dorsey Foulz, accompanied by three companions, called at the refreshment booth yesterday and had some beer. Two of the men with him were considerably under the influence of liquor.

An Interesting Conversation.
After they had been standing there some minutes Booker remarked to the suspected man: "I believe I know you; didn't you visit my place in Washington?"

"Yes," was the response of the man, who did not seem anxious to keep up the conversation.

"What is your name?" Booker next asked, apologizing for his defective memory.

"Joe Dorsey," was the man's quick response. "I know you," he added.

"Oh, yes," said Booker. "I remember you now. Your name is Dorsey Foulz."

There was no doubt in Booker's mind of the man's identity, and he then told him that the (Booker) was a private detective, and that he would have to go to Washington. It was then that the young colored man dressed his head in his hip pocket, and declared he would not go a step with him. "I'll die before I'll let you take me," he said.

His Companions Took Part.
Two of his companions also took part in the proceedings at this juncture and gave Booker to understand that he could not take their companion if they could help it. A row seemed imminent, and Booker further tried to detain the supposed murderer. The men then crossed the bridge to the west, Virginia side of the river and disappeared.

Dorsey Has Been a Cave Dweller.
One of the men who was in the party came to the city on the excursion train after he and another of the quartet had admitted the identity of Foulz. From him it was learned that Foulz had been living in a cave near Harper's Ferry, and in the mountains for about eight months. He also stated that the fugitive had served in the 9th Cavalry since he left the day of the murder.

Speaking to a Star reporter, Booker said that he knew Foulz well, and he cannot possibly be mistaken about the identity of the man who was on the island yesterday. Foulz, he said, was very fleshy when he left here, but he has lost part of the flesh he then had. Yesterday he was shabbily dressed and looked as if he had been roughing it for some time. Just beyond Harper's Ferry station, not far from Byrnes' Island, there is a cave, and it is the entrance to this cave which is next to the tracks of the B. and O. railroad.

It is stated that Foulz was known to have been in Pittsburgh since his escape, and it is supposed that he came from there to Harper's Ferry, where he could command a considerable sum of money, and get a little assistance from them.

STRIKE IS GROWING

Fewer Cars Running in New York Today Than on Yesterday.

PRESIDENT ROSSITER'S STATEMENT

Declares Strike is Ended, but He is "Not Exulting."

VIEWS OF MR. PARSONS

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Brooklyn street car strikers evidently won over a number of non-union men to their ranks during the night. The Fulton avenue line, over which the cars had been running on schedule time for the last few days, was crippled today, certainly one-third of the cars being held up. On the Fulton street line, which ran on nearly schedule time yesterday, the number of cars was reduced about one-third. No cars were running on the Nostrand avenue and Tompkins avenue lines. The conditions on the old Nassau system today were about the same as yesterday.

President Rossiter's Statement.
President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was today that they would begin running cars on all lines tonight for the first time.

"The strike, I think," he said, "is ended, but I am not exulting over the situation. I gave the men until 6 o'clock last night to return to work, but if any of the superintendent's men were to go back to work, I should not feel sorry. In fact, I should be glad to have the superintendent exercise his discretion in the matter. Many of the men who went out on strike are known to have done so much against their best judgment, and were not at all loyal to the company, but they wished to be set apart from their fellows, so went out to keep peace in the family, as it were."

Asked if it was true that he had imposed 300 men from Philadelphia to take the places of strikers, Mr. Rossiter replied: "Not 300, but about 40 were sent up, and we employed them."

Parsons Says Strike is Stronger.
General Master Workman Parsons said today: "I consider the position of the strikers is becoming stronger every hour. President Rossiter's statement that there is no strike in Brooklyn is hardly sustained by the evidence."

To Enforce Ten-Hour Law.
It was reported today that a committee representing the strikers would call on District Attorney Steele during the day and lodge complaints with him against the officers of the rapid transit company for violations of the ten-hour law.

Mr. Steele said that no grand jury would meet until September 13. "The officials, however," said the district attorney, "if they have violated the law, could be prosecuted in a police court."

James Hayes, a leader of one of the local unions, said that four other strikers were arraigned in the Adams street police court, Brooklyn, today on charges of vagrancy. When the men were arraigned they were accused of cutting wires. In court a representative of the railroad company asked that the men be charged with a fine of \$100 each.

Assistant District Attorney Tyler said that a complaint of vagrancy would be sufficient, as the prisoners could be sent to jail on their own recognizance. Thereupon complaints of vagrancy were drawn. Eugene V. Brewster, who appeared for the men, protested, saying that all of the men were in good spirits today and they intend holding out indefinitely if their just demands are not complied with."

North River Longshoremen Strike.
NEW YORK, July 18.—Encouraged by the recent strike of the longshoremen along the North River, some of the handlers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad at five piers on the East river went on a strike today. The men, who get 17 1/2 cents an hour, demand 25 cents an hour.

One hundred men employed on the Central Vermont Railway Company's pier on the East river, who struck yesterday, went to work this morning, their demands having been granted by the company. The regular men originally got \$20 a month and 25 cents an hour for extra work at night and on Sunday. The extra men received 25 cents an hour day and night. The men will now receive \$14 a week, 30 cents an hour for extra work and 45 cents an hour for night work.

The eight handlers of the Lehigh Valley railroad, employed at the company's piers on the North river, also struck today. They have been paid 17 cents an hour, and they demand 20 cents.

The situation on the Pennsylvania Railroad company's pier is unchanged today. A quarrel between the men and the company, the piers, and none of it is being handled. The piers are practically deserted.

President Vreeland's Statement.
President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, in an interview today, said: "I talked this morning with about half a dozen of the heads of departments of the road. I asked them if the men were dissatisfied, and the answer in every case was in the negative."

In regard to the assertion of General Master Workman Parsons that the Metropolitan company was voting, which has proved to be untrue, Mr. Vreeland said: "If I am violating the law and they can prove it let them prosecute me. I try to come as near as I can to giving justice to all, but running a railroad is different from cutting cheese or meat. It is not always possible to stop working directly on the minute, but we come as near to it as we can."

Naval Orders.
Lieut. H. O. Huime has been detached from command of the Potomac and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Washington for treatment.

Ensign C. W. Williams has been ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

Chaplain W. C. Isaacs has been detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Pensacola.

Naval Constructor J. Feaster has been detached from the navy yard, Boston, preparatory to his retirement, August 5.

The retirement of Pay Director J. E. Tolson and Paymaster W. H. Haswell has been announced at the Navy Department today.